

## Ladies' Department.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

We have resolved to devote a portion of our paper to reading for the Ladies.—In these days of Bank suspensions and political excitement, the general matter of newspapers is very uninteresting to the Ladies, and in consideration of the many obligations conferred by the dear creatures, we have concluded to give them a portion of our sheet.

From the Lady's Book.  
JULY.

Oh, golden, golden summer,  
What is it thou hast done?  
Thou hast chased each vernal roamer  
With thy fiercely burning sun.  
Thou hast shrunk the mighty rivers  
Thou hast made the small brooks see,  
And the light gales faintly quiver  
Through the dark and shadowy tree.

The station of woman as the companion of free, independent, civilized and christian man, is the most important one she can sustain on earth—the most honorable, useful and happy. She should when this high station is before her, prepare herself to discharge her part, which the elevation of the human character will make correspondingly elevated, with intelligence and lofty sentiment.

These views will not make her a *bleu*, in the common acceptance of that term which means a woman whose mind is entirely devoted to books and literary conversation and scribbling, regardless of personal accomplishments, and of the practice of social and domestic duties—in a word—a learned lady, who is in habit of a stern, and in character an indolent, inefficient, useless and disagreeable being. That there are such may be true, and as every consequence has an antecedent, there must be a cause for woman's being a *bleu*; surely Nature never made one.—The evil is in her education. She was not made to practice the theories she was taught. Her ingenuity, industry and judgment were not cultivated at the same time with her fancy, taste and reason.—She has been taught the sciences and accomplishments, but not the manner of making her knowledge applicable to the common occurrences and domestic duties of home; and when she comes to the every-day pursuits of life, she is awkward; and then she pretends to despise them, and soon teaches herself to hate them. When young ladies combine feminine employments with their acquisitions of scientific love and lady-like accomplishments—when it is as much the fashion to understand domestic economy as it is the French language, music, philosophy and mathematics, then will woman be respected for her knowledge, and “an educated lady” will be the term to designate the loveliest, best, and most exalted of her sex.

It cannot be denied, however, that the tendencies of society have been, for the last few years, sadly detrimental to this simplicity of character we are commending. Every body has been thirsting to be rich, and striving to be fashionable by means of dress and an expensive style of living.

Did you never, reader of our “Book,” at some dreaming moment of your life, wish for power to control the world for a short time, and place every person in their proper sphere, where each would do the most good, and enjoy the most happiness? We confess to such an inclination; and rarely do we enter a shop of fancy goods, and see half a dozen squire clerks measuring muslins and unrolling ribbons, and we long to seize the yard-stick, and transform it to a fairy wand, and with one flourish send the whole posse from their prison of Mammon to the enjoyment of light and liberty in the gay green fields, where they might have the opportunity of becoming men by pursuing the manly employment of tilling the ground. Why will not ladies regard the profession of agriculture in its true, that is, its honorable character? It is the most useful, safe and happy occupation, in which men can engage. It best promotes health, domestic virtue and moral improvement. Why will they not encourage their husbands, sons and brothers to engage heart and hand in obtaining that only sure sovereignty which men can wield, dominion over the earth they cultivate and the animals they own? The ladies might then be companions of sovereigns. And what a glorious privilege, in this month of Nature's beauty and perfection it must be for the former to walk forth “monarch of all he surveys”—no rent day approaching, no notes at the bank to pay, no failure to fear.

Oh, when it becomes fashionable to live in the country, and when to be an agriculturist becomes a title to distinction, how much better and happier the world will be!—*L.*

The following extract from the address of the principal of the New Hampton Female Seminary, to the Honorary members of the “Literary Association” of the Seminary, is from the last number of *Ladies' Book*:

“Woman is no longer limited in her range to the sequestered walks of private life—to soothe the tumultuous passions of her lord, and inspire his soul with calm and holy thought—to guide the footsteps

of her in ant train in the paths of virtue—to watch beside the couch of sickness, and soothe the pillow of death; these, though they constitute the scenes in which she most loves to mingle, are not her only employments. Her's is the task to rear the tender thought, to guide the wayward fancy, and to form the soul from dawning infancy to blushing womanhood; and let's to wield the pen, transferring thoughts that burn, and clothing truth in her own native diction;—to trace the avenues to human misery, fathom its depths, and, like mercy's angel, bring relief; to burst the bands of kindred, and with dauntless courage bear o'er the billow deep the olive branch of peace.”

From the New Brunswick Times.

Among some Bank bills handed us a few days back—for even in these times of panic and pressure there are men who look upon demand—a five dollar note of the Morris Canal Banking Company, with the articles which follow printed on the back. Though rather a singular endorsement for a bill of the Whig paramount currency—a currency declared by them to be superior to gold and silver.—Daniel Webster to the contrary notwithstanding—there is a volume of truth in the first paragraph, which commends itself to the attention of the reader, and proves that the sentiments now entertained by the Democracy respecting banking institutions, are precisely those cherished by them for years.

The reader may open his eyes to some of the exclusive benefits of the system, when he takes a look at the loss sustained by the community from broken Banks. No doubt many of the citizens of East Jersey, like ourselves, may yet have some remembrance by them—elaborate specimens of the engraver's art—of the batch of shaving mills which clustered a few years since between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers. When no less than seven Banks, quietly seating themselves down among the honest Dutchmen of old Bergen, flooded the whole country with their promises, then bursting up, removed their available funds to New York, and left their keys to balance accounts with the bill-holders. The glaring frauds there practised, any one of which would have visited the utmost penalties of the law upon an individual, were, as the acts of irresponsible corporations, suffered to go unpunished. The losses then and there sustained, will long be remembered by the farmers in that vicinity.

Now to the democratic endorsement of the “better currency.”

### ON LEGALIZED COUNTERFEITING.

RAG BANKS AND RAG MONEY.

“Of all the aristocracies,” said a Committee of the New York Legislature in 1818, “none more completely enslave a people than that of money; and in the opinion of your Committee, no system was ever better devised so perfectly to enslave a community as that of the present mode of conducting banking establishments. Like the Syren of the fable, they entice to destroy. They hold the purse strings of society; and by monopolizing the whole of the circulating medium of the country, they form a precarious standard, by which all property in the country; houses, lands, debts and credits, personal and real estate of all descriptions are valued; thus rendering the whole community dependent on them; proscribing every man who dares to expose their unlawful practices; if he happens to be out of their reach, so as to require no favors from them, his friends are made the victims. So no one dares to complain.”

“The difference between England and the United States, is simply this: in the former country, exclusive privileges are conferred on individuals who are called *Lords*; in the latter, exclusive privileges are conferred on corporations which are called *Banks*. The effect on the people of both countries is the same. In both, the many live and labor for the benefit of the few.”

### VALUE OF BANKS.

The amount of loans by the Safety Fund Banks in the State of N. Y. in 1835, was \$52,853,630.

The whole gain annually over and above 7 per cent interest per annum loaned is \$3,493,531, which in twenty years will amount to \$69,679,630!

Thus the producers of the State of N. York pay a tax of about three and a half millions annually for the privilege of using the worst currency in the world; and it is taken from them whether they will or no, in the higher price of every thing they consume. It is the worst species of *Agrarianism*!

### BROKEN BANKS.

Maine	7	Dist. of Columbia	2
Massachusetts	3	Virginia	2
Rhode Island	5	South Carolina	2
Connecticut	3	Georgia	1
New York	10	Ohio	12
New Jersey	9	Tennessee	2
Pennsylvania	19	Alabama	2
Delaware	2	Michigan	3
Maryland	6		
Total	97		

Ninety-seven Banks, with an average capital of 500,000—making a total of \$48,500,000 of broken Bank notes, and including Kentucky, about FIFTY MILLIONS!! This immense sum has been lost by the *People*; ruining thousands of Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men, and indeed all classes of society.

Go—go thou Robber of the Poor!  
Thou paper peculator!

That raised Rents and Food, more sure,  
Than gaming Speculator!  
O! Workingmen! why will you let  
These paper fishers fete ye,  
Quick—to the BANK—go, and get  
This Rag Bill paid in SPECIE!!!

From the Ohio Statesman.

### AFTER THE MANNER OF THE “STATESMAN”

“Intimations” have reached us, which lead us to believe that Auditor Bryan is in New York, Chief Clerk Duran somewhere else, and sundry persons here from a distance with claims for large sums on the Treasury, who are unable to have the same audited for presentation and payment, because of the absence of the aforesaid functionaries.

We mention this circumstance, presuming that the *Statesman*, to whom it peculiarly belongs to pry into the outgoings and incomings of the public servants, is unadvised of the same.

Postscript:—Has the Secretary of the State gone over to Urbana after the Great Seal? The “*Statesman*” is surely napping.—*Register*.

As to Mr. Bryan's absence, we can say he did leave here, a few days since, with his family, for Cleveland, by the Canal. Mr. Bryan has had a very afflicted child, for several months past, and he believed a change of atmosphere might be beneficial. This is all we know about his absence. He has not been absent before, since last fall—and we deny, positively, that any business is neglected to be done, in consequence. Mr. Duran is in the office, day and night, and we believe, has never been out of town, but once for months, and that was on one day last week, from ten o'clock in the morning, until one P. M., three whole hours. And as fortune would have it in this time, a President of an insolvent Bank called for TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS of the *people's money* out of the State Treasury, on an order from the Fund Commissioners—a sort of *safe-keeping* the next Legislature should look into! His nobilityship had to wait until he got his dinner, and forsooth, the Bank told him: “*Register*” in his daily—and hence we have told the whole secret.

Now, as to Mr. Harlan, we can say, with much propriety, if he has not gone to Urbana after the “Seal of State,” he ought to have done so, long since, as he can perform but few of his duties here, in the absence of the GOVERNOR; who, to show his total recklessness of character or common sense, was no sooner sworn into office, than he stalked into the Secretary of State's office, and carried off the seal, where it had been deposited and used, since the formation of the Government, under all and every administration—and it is now nearly one person's business in apologizing and answering letters asking why business cannot be done promptly as heretofore. But as they are common people, and not Bank Presidents, the truth-telling organ of the Governor is silent; SILENT as he was when we asked him a few weeks since to explain a false and libelous insinuation about the use of the same seal.

And we now return our thanks to the *Register* for giving us a pretext for telling the whole story as it is—a labor the *Register* never performs.

From the Ohio Statesman.

### WHIGGERY—BANKERY.

The following pertinent questions and answers, from the Baltimore Republican, will be recognised to be as true in Ohio as in Maryland. The “paper kite” party have practised their frauds long enough upon community. We are determined never to cease until the “saddle is upon the right horse.” The shameful impositions and frauds practised upon the public by the federal, whig, Bank editors for the last few years, are beyond all conception. No wonder they stand aghast at the facts weekly spread before them, and expose as clear as noon day, their scandalous falsehoods, as to “who are the bank party” And look at the startling exposition of our correspondent to-day! Who have controlled the banks? Who have ruined the currency—violated their trust—cheated the whole people; and scandalized themselves?—Echo, answers from every bankrupt and empty castle—the *Federal Bank Whigs*! And echo reverberates the same sonorous sound—the *federal whigs*! The mystery is now solved why these men were so anxious to shift the insolvency of their institutions upon Gen. Jackson. It was to save their own skins. “But murder will out,” and here stand the rag Barons, and their ruined fortunes in bold relief.

Questions and Answers.—Who own the greater part of the stock in the Banks? The Whigs.

Who elect the Directors of the Banks? The Whigs.

Who get nearly all the discounts at the Banks? The Whigs.

Who own nearly all the money that is due to the Banks?—The Whigs.

Who insist on sending the specie out of the country? The Whigs.

Who say the country is the richest when it has the least gold and silver? The Whigs.

Who say we must pay the debts we owe abroad before we pay the debts we owe at home. The Whigs.

Who have opposed all the efforts of Gen. Jackson and his friends for a GOLD and SILVER currency. The Whigs.

Who are in favor of a mere PAPER currency? The Whigs.

## WESTERN COURIER.

RAVENNA, AUG. 17, 1837.

### AN APPEAL.

We find it absolutely necessary to call upon our friends to assist us. Our present subscription list is altogether too small to give us the least hope of sustaining ourselves in our present enterprise. Even if every subscriber paid promptly his subscription, the amount would not enable us to live. But now, when they do not pay any thing, scarcely, how can it be expected that we can get along?—We ask every man who feels an interest in the advancement of the principles which we advocate, to exert himself to assist us. There is no man who takes the paper, but who can influence, certainly, one other to take it, also. Now who is there that will not take the trifling trouble to procure for our paper an additional subscriber? Only think—that would double our present list—and how fine that would be. We believe there are men in the county who feel anxious that the *Courier*, the only Democratic paper in this large County, should be well sustained. If there are such men, we hope to see the fruits of their exertions. Let every Democrat, who wishes to see the principles which he professes, and which he wishes to see predominate in the country, reflect but for one moment, of the advantages to be derived from a free and extensive circulation of those principles. Is it not true, that, to insure the ultimate ascendancy of those principles, they must be widely disseminated? If so, why not aid and assist in the work. Let every one again reflect, that the publishers of this paper are unable, without assistance, to carry on the business of publishing a weekly paper—they are both Young men with no resources but their own labor, and consequently look to those for whom they labor for support. We hope our friends will bear these, (perhaps ill-timed) remarks in mind, and try to assist us in our need.

### ABOLITION.

We would refer our readers to the few remarks of our correspondent, *Patrick Henry* on this subject. We have not expressed our opinion, openly, on this subject, believing that the proper way to treat it was with silence. But seeing that the leaders are making use of indirect means to accomplish their end, we think it necessary to expose their design. Not having much space to devote to the subject this week, we shall let the remarks of Patrick Henry suffice.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We cannot refrain from speaking in terms of the highest commendation of this truly valuable work. We are aware that it is becoming too common with Newspaper editors to “puff” every thing placed before them, without the least knowledge of its contents, or without once considering the effect of their praise, in raising into consequence a mass of worthless trash which it were much better for community, if it were buried in oblivion, but when we speak of the “Book” before us, as one of the few periodicals, of great pretensions, which really deserves the countenance and patronage of the public, we say it with a full conviction of the truth of the remark. Some extracts from the “Book” will be found in the Ladies' column.

The following predictions and calculations we believe originated in the New York Express, the great gun of Whiggery.

“The members of Congress already elected stand as follows: Whigs, 71 Van Buren, 105. Of course, to secure a majority in the House, the Whigs must elect 51 of the above 66 members to be returned, which may easily be done by proper exertions viz: in Mississippi, 2 Maryland, 7. N. Carolina, 9. Kentucky, 11. Tennessee, 11. Alabama, 3. Indiana, 6. Rhode Island, 2. Maine, 1. Total 52. Some changes may also be expected among the nominal administration men already elected, particularly among the southern members.”

This is about as near as Whig calculators can get to the truth in such cases. Their arithmetic contains only the rules of addition and multiplication, and they never knew of the rule of subtraction, until the Democrats teach it to them at the polls. Let us see how nearly they will realize their expectations—no, they never expected to gain what they pretended to claim, but only to deceive voters by a flourish of trumpets. At the recent election in Mississippi, the Democratic candidates have succeeded without a doubt,

reducing the Whig calculation, 2. The Democratic ticket has succeeded in Maryland, reducing it still more, 4. In N. Carolina the Democratic ticket has also undoubtedly succeeded in part and probably throughout, reducing 9 more. In Maine the Whigs have gained one and lost one reducing 1 more. In Rhode Island the Democrat ticket has carried, by which they loose 2 more. Making in all a reduction from their calculation, of 13, which, from their 52, required to give them a majority, leaves them but 39 to be made from the remaining states. Giving them all the remaining States, which of course they cannot get, they can only make up their number. We are quite certain of Michigan 1, Arkansas 1, Alabama 5, making 7, concerning which there can be no doubt, besides, there is a great probability that we carry Indiana, 7, which takes 14 from their required 34, leaves them but 20. Rather poor encouragement. But we do not admit that they will return even 20; every State from which we have heard has given Democratic majorities.

### FLOUR.

This article is falling in markets. On the 11th inst. it was selling at \$6.25 a \$6.37 at Pittsburgh. At Baltimore, \$5.25 a \$5.50. Wheat is selling at Franklin and Middlebury in this County, we understand, at \$1, per bushel.

For the Courier.

### ABOLITION.

On the approach of an other Election, where the issue is to have its bearing for “weal or woe” upon the future destinies of the nation—it behooves every independent freeman to watch with a scrutinizing and jealous eye, the principles which are to be decided by the majority for future Legislatures and administrations to be governed by.

At this time no more prominent and characteristic feature of the opposition—none more powerful in its influences—or dangerous, and ruinous in its tendency, presents itself to our view, than the subject of Abolition.

Any person who has scanned political movements for the last few years, or is at all acquainted with the political history of the country within that period, must see that in the case of success a strong effort will be made on the part of the whigs, to carry out the loathsome doctrines of Abolition into Law; the revolting effects of which, as they bring disunion, civil war and final destruction upon the country, need not now be pictured. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the leading abolitionists are whigs and a vast number of the most influential of that party, also bend in submission to the disorganizing doctrines of the abolitionist. The cause of abolition is, fully identified with the cause of the whigs. And of all things most difficult to contend against, that against which even sober reason is at times obliged to yield, is misguided fanaticism. Undoubtedly there are those among the whigs, who though maintaining, and honestly maintaining many of the views peculiar to that party, would shrink with affright, did they believe they lent their aid, to this most justly unpopular cause; but in Politics there is no middle course. In political struggles, “He that is not with me is against me,” and that man who attaches himself to any party is responsible for the course which that party may see fit to pursue, or the evil consequences which the rashness of their leaders may bring about.

As Republicans then, as men who profess attachment to the union, cemented as it is by the common blood of our common Fathers, shed in the great struggle, for the common rights of the whole country, it is incumbent upon us to protect that union and preserve those rights as dearly purchased for us and for our brethren for their rights—are our rights.

Fresh demonstrations continually admonish us that this unrighteous struggle is approaching. The small band which we at first thought unworthy of notice, is rapidly increasing in strength and numbers by the arts and unceasing ingenuity of its leaders. They are working stealthily, but busily among us, gradually extending their fibres throughout the land, till in the remotest districts, we can now perceive their machinery, in the shape of travelling itinerant priests and lecturers, religious mountebanks, tract pedlers and petition associations! From all of whom the stand taken by President Van Buren previous to his Election, and in his inaugural march last against the abolitionists and their attempts to interfere with the rights of our Southern brethren, meets with hearty exonerations.

Foreigners intermeddle in our affairs, and as abolition lectures denounce the administration of the country, its measures and its men, in all of which they are heartily seconded by their brother whigs and abolitionists. Where did the first abolition movements originate? not with men attached to the Democratic cause. Who has ever heard of abolition movements commencing with Democrats?

The hue and cry now raised against the annexation of Texas to the Union is confessedly a whig measure and who but abolitionists started it, and are always the ones to act, in getting up their memorials

and meetings? I saw but a few days since a memorial praying Congress to that effect, signed by a bevy of whig abolitionists, men and women, industriously circulating through the Town, though probably it had no reference to the coming Election. Is the reign of Petticoat Government approaching, and must our legislators, for instruction, call women away from their tables and other household duties? From what states we ask do we find abolition petitions flooding Congress, as at the last session, and who are their champions on the floor of our National Legislature? Massachusetts the great cradle of Federal whiggery, and Vermont, another Federal state, deluged the country with their memorials and petitions, wasted away a good portion of

to time or ruin, assumes the attributes of a Religion which “is Love” and hypocritically steals the garb of Heaven, that it may regain its long lost power, even though it wade through blood and Carnage.

By the Eastern papers we perceive that another foreign abolition deputy has lately made his appearance in some of the Atlantic cities, intermeddling after the manner of the notorious Thompson, with our affairs. Denouncing the Executive and general administration of the Government, in appointing men to office without subjecting them to religious tests.—Calling down the Vengeance of Heaven upon our heads for not letting loose the negroes at the South to kill and destroy at their will, and in fine this great Electioneer obtruding himself into American pulpits consecrated to the worship of the “Living God,” to utter his foul mouthed blasphemies, sets himself up as the constitutional Law giver of the Land, the censor of Public morals, and grand director of national councils, imported from Her Majesties dominion to teach ignorant republicans their duty!

We are not able to say what great movement is now on foot, or whether the appearance of this new abolition champion has any reference to the coming Election. But we can say that many of a certain class countenance this emissary, and we are sorry to say, movements of this nature are not wholly confined to the distance. Our atmosphere is tainted.

We have stated a few facts, for candid consideration. When such things as we have above adverted to, become the order of the day, we may call ourselves a priest ridden dependent nation. But there is yet the ballot box, a freeman's remedy, virtue in the people and strength and energy in the Executive arm, and although the consummation of these ruinous measures would undoubtedly be the chief aim of the whigs should they succeed. We do not fear it while Martin Van Buren occupies the Presidential chair. His views and opinions are before us. He has spoken fearlessly and boldly in words which can not be misunderstood, the sentence of abolition. “I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the Dist. of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding states, and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.”

“It now only remains to add that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.” We know him whom we have chosen to rule over us.

PATRICK HENRY.

\*Tongues Advers.

### TO THE DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

We will again in a short time be called upon to cast our votes for county officers and for suitable persons to represent our interests in the Legislature of the State.

Present appearances conclusively demonstrate that the enemy is up and doing.